इसकी परिणिति देश में लघु उद्योगों के जोरदार विकास के रूप में हुई है। नीतिगत समर्थन के उपायों के अलावा, राज्य व केन्द्र सरकारें दोनों ही देश के ग्रामीण और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों की स्थापना को प्रोत्साहन तथा सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराकर तथा ढांचागत सुविधाओं के आवर्धन द्वारा प्रोत्साहित करती है।

(ख) से (घ) सरकार सीधे रूप से लघु उद्योग स्थापित नहीं करती। छोटे उद्यमियों को ग्रामीण तथा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में छोटे एकक स्थापित करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करने हेतु केन्द्र तथा राज्य सरकारों के कार्यक्रम तथा नीतियों को तीव्र किया जाता है।

(ङ) छोटे औद्योगिक एककों को स्थापित करने, विशेषकर देश के ग्रामीण तथा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में, स्थापित करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन हेतु अनेक योजनाएं प्रोत्साहन तथा सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं। इसकी मुख्य विशेषताएं इस प्रकार हैं:—

1. छोटे एककों के लिए बैंकों तथा वित्तीय संस्थाओं द्वारा प्राथमिकता क्षेत्र को ऋण देने के तौर पर संस्थागत वित्त उपलब्ध है।

2. 836 उत्पादों को अनन्य रूप से लघु क्षेत्र में उत्पादन हेतु सुरक्षित रखा गया है।

3. सरकारी खरीद कार्यक्रमों में लघु उद्योगों के उत्पादों की खरीद तथा मूल्य में वरीयता दी जाती है।

4. 3 करोड़ रुपये तक के कुल उत्पादन वाली सभी लघु इकाइयों के लिए उत्पाद शुल्क से छूट/ढील उपलब्ध है।

5. लघु एककों की एक निश्चित ब्याज दर पर 2 लाख रुपये तक का कार्यशील पूंजी ऋण उपलब्ध है।

6. एकीकृत ढांचागत विकास योजना का उद्देश्य देश के ग्रामीण तथा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में ढांचागत सुविधाओं को बढ़ाना है। यह योजना भारतीय लघु उद्योग विकास बैंक तथा राज्य सरकारों के सहयोग से क्रियान्वित की जा रही है।

7. प्रधान मंत्री रोजगार योजना एक लाख रुपये तक की परियोजना लागत वाली अति लघु तथा सूक्ष्म इकाइयों को स्थापित करने में सहायता देना है। यह योजना सम्पूर्ण देश में राज्य सरकारों द्वारा क्रियान्वित की जा रही है।

8. लघु इकाइयों को अनेक विशेषज्ञ संस्थाओं जैसे लघु उद्योग सेवा संस्थान, औजार कक्षों, उद्यमशीलता विकास संस्थानों आदि के माध्यम से प्रौद्योगिकी समर्थन सेवाएं तथा उद्यमशीलता प्रशिक्षण, कौशल विकास, अनुरक्षी सेवाएं आदि के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में सहायता उपलब्ध करायी जाती है।

CGHS Institutions in Kerala

1053. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no institutions of CGHS is functioning in Kerala;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to open any such hospital or office in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. R. ANTULAY): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. However, sanction for opening of CGHS Dispensaries at Thiruvanantpuram has been issued. It will take some time before the dispensaries start functioning there, due to location of suitable accommodation and appointment of staff etc.

Unlawful practice of foreign law press firms in India

1054. SHRI K. R. MALKANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that three foreign law firms are unlawfully practising law in India as reported in The Hindustan Times dated the 26th October, 1995; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken or are contemplating to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) No, Sir. However the Reserve Bank of India have informed

that three Foreign Law Firms have been granted permission by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) under section 29 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 to open their Liaison Offices at Bombay and New Delhi for a period of three years from the date of approval letter. These Liaison Offices are not permitted to practice law in India. A Writ Petition has been filed by the Lawyers collective in the Bombay High Court wherein it has been mainly contended that the three Foreign Law Firms are not entitled to establish firms "to practise the profession of law" in this country. The High Court by way of interim order directed the RBI to conduct an enquiry in accordance with the provisions of law into the various activities, transactions or assignments undertake by the above Foreign Law Firms in India and to take appropriate action, if there is breach of any of the provisions of law. The matter is sub-judice.

(b) Does not arise.

Irregularities in Purchase of Materials

1055. SHRI SUNDER SINGH BHANDARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the scandals in the purchase of materials unearthed in the different divisions of Indian Railways during the last three years;

(b) the officers found guilty and action taken and proceedings against whom are pending since when;

(c) what is the amount of material seized and the quantity and type of the material; and

(d) the number of officers who have been involved in the incidents even after they retired?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH KALMADI): (a) From 1993 to 1995, fifty six cases of irregularities of varying magnitude have been detected.

(b) Lapses on part of 81 officers were noticed, of which action against 19 has been finalised. Disciplinary proceedings against 37 officers are pending, of them against 15 since 1993, against 17 since 1994 and against 5 of 1995. Against 25 officers action is contemplated in consultation with Central Vigilance Commission.

(c) In such cases only joint memorandum regarding shortage/excess noticed are recorded. In case of quality checks only sample from lots are seized for testing purposes.

(d) No officer is involved after retirement, however 22 officers who were found to be involved while in service and action initiated against them, have since retired.

No industry districts in the country

1056. SHRI SARADA MOHANTY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the No Industry Districts in the country at the end of Seventh Plan Period State-wise;

(b) the steps taken to set up industry in those districts; and

(c) the details of the proposals pending for setting up industry in different States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) No Industry Districts were identified as per the District Industries Centre (DIC) Action Plan, 1979-80. A total No. of 93 districts in the country as a whole were identified as 'No Industry Districts'. These districts had no medium or large industries. A state-wise list of those 93 districts is at statement I. (*See* below).

(b) An infrastructure development Scheme in 'No Industry Districts' was introduced in April, 1983. Under the Scheme, one or two identified growth centres in each of the No Industry District were to be provided with Central assistance of a maximum of Rs. 2.00 crores for infrastructure development to attract industries in the region.